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Budget for 1952

Rabotnichesko Delo, Sofia, 21 Dec 1951

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REPORT BY MINISTER OF FINANCE DOCTOR KIRIL LAZAROV
ON THE 1952 BUDGET OF THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Comrade deputies!

The Fourth Extraordinary Session of the National Assembly is faced with the great task of debating and approving the unified budget of the Bulgarian People's Republic for 1952.

The State budget is organically connected with the entire national economy. The unified budget of the Bulgarian People's Republic provides the necessary means for financing the projects included in the national economic plan in connection with the general objectives set by the Party and the Government for the fourth year of the Dimitrov Five-Year Plan.

Under the conditions of socialist construction, the People's Democratic State effects the planned distribution of the national income in the interest of the workers, and directs it toward the development of socialist production and the systematic raising of the material and cultural welfare of the people. The State budget is one of the most important instruments for the distribution and redistribution of the national income.

The increase in the national income, which in the 1952 economic plan is 19 percent over that expected for 1951, is made possible by the marked increase in the budget of the Bulgarian People's Republic for 1952 in comparison with the 1951 budget.

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During 1951, our heroic working class and all the workers of the Bulgarian People's Republic attained brilliant new successes on the economic and social fronts under the leadership of the glorious Bulgarian Communist Party and its Central Committee, headed by the beloved leader of the Party and the State, Comrade Vulko Chervenkov (applause), and with the continuous, selfless, and brotherly help of the great Soviet Union, and the personal aid of the great leader of the workers of the world, Comrade Stalin (all stand and applaud).

In the branches of the economy producing the means of production, the increase in production as compared with 1939 is more than four-fold. In the short span of 4 years since the nationalization of capitalist enterprises, production has been begun in branches of the economy of which one could not even dream before the overthrow of the monarcho-fascist regime. We now have electrical industrial production, new machine building capable of meeting the needs of rural economy for all kinds of agricultural equipment -- excepting tractors and combines -- and all kinds of equipment for other branches of industry.

The national resources of our country, totally unexplored prior to 9 September 1944, now open before us vast possibilities for the mining of iron ore, nonferrous metals, coal, and many other useful minerals.

New production of ores, spare parts, various chemicals, medical supplies, and many other industrial products valuable and

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necessary to our national economy has been established.

Parallel with the development of those branches of industry producing the means of production, the output of light industry is constantly being expanded. Today we produce almost three times more cotton cloth, twice as much wool cloth, and almost three times more sugar than in 1939.

The struggle of the workers for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of production quotas is accompanied by the growth and development of the movement for the production of high-quality goods, the proper variety of output, the lowering of production costs, the economical use of raw materials, and for the maximum exploitation of internal resources of the enterprises.

The continuing growth in the production of consumer goods, the qualitative improvements in production, and the diversity of products has made possible the elimination of the rationing system of industrial goods, and the resumption of free trade in such goods.

"This means," says Comrade Vulko Chervenkov, "that in Bulgaria conditions have been created which in the not too distant future will make possible the distribution of all goods according to the quantity and quality of the labor put into them. This coming distribution of products according to the quantity and quality of labor can only be effected through their free sale at uniform, government-regulated prices."

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This government act is a great achievement of the People's Regime for 1951.

Successes in the field of capital construction have likewise been great. In 1951, construction was begun on the great new "Stalin" Chemical Combine, built thanks to the invaluable aid of the Soviet Union, Comrade Stalin personally, and the heroic endeavors of construction workers all over the country. "The 'Stalin' Chemical Combine," says Comrade Vulko Chervenkov, "is the product of the beneficent Soviet-Bulgarian comradeship." Besides this giant plant, in November of this year there were put into operation such other great construction projects as the "Vulko Chervenkov" Steam Heat and Electric Power Plant, the "Vasil Kolarov" Dam, and other new plants and factories. It suffices to say that in the past year alone we have put into operation new hydroelectric plants with a total output greater than that of all such plants built before 9 September 1944.

1951 was a year of continuing growth and organizational and economic consolidation of the farm workers' cooperatives. Our rural economy is being transformed from small, parcelled farms, primitive in techniques, into large-scale farming, more and more mechanized, and with broad application of agro-technical and experimental projects. As a result, yields are constantly increasing, and with them the well-being of the rural population. In 1951, for the first time, 550 excellent Soviet-made combines gathered our rich harvest. Together with the farm workers' cooperatives, the State farms are prospering, and the machine tractor

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stations are growing and developing, their machine inventory becoming ever greater.

Thanks to this, in 1951 the farm workers' cooperatives, machine tractor stations, and State farms accounted for over two-thirds of the total grain deliveries.

The victory of the People's Democracy, which is successfully carrying out the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the intensive socialist construction have opened new and unlimited possibilities for the development of the creative ingenuity of our working class and of all working people. Furthering socialist competition and drawing upon the varied and inexhaustible experience of the Soviet Stakhanovites, our heroes in industry, communications, and agriculture have achieved a new, unprecedented productivity of labor.

In his report on the occasion of the Seventh Anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from fascist and imperialist slavery, Comrade Vulko Chervenkov said:

"The new attitude of the workers toward production is developing and spreading; it is also his attitude toward labor, which in our country, following the example of the Soviet Union, is becoming a matter of honor, fame, and heroism. In Bulgaria there is emerging a new production worker, filled with political consciousness and bold initiative, unyielding firmness and perseverance in the fight against all manner of difficulties, with an

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irrepressible yearning for knowledge, for bettering his skills, with limitless devotion and love for his people, for his superior socialist Fatherland."

The national conventions of leading tractor and combine operators, leading industrial communications workers, and construction workers held recently are incontrovertible proof of the above.

Under such circumstances of unparalleled enthusiasm for labor and of gigantic new achievements in the socialization of the country, the unified budget of the Bulgarian People's Republic took place, about which I feel that I must say a few words before I go on to describe the basic features of the 1952 budget.

THE 1951 BUDGET

According to estimates, the 1951 unified budget of the Bulgarian People's Republic will amount to appropriations totaling 301.3 billion leva, which represents a 30.9 percent increase over 1950.

The major part of the revenue under the 1951 budget comprises income from the national economy -- 199.9 billion leva, which is an increase in its proportion in the total budget which such revenues represent of 8 percent over 1950 (58 percent to 66 percent).

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Of the total increase in the 1951 budget over the 1950 budget, amounting to 71.3 billion leva, income comprising socialist accumulations in State and cooperative enterprises amounts to 57.5 billion leva, which is a result of the successful execution of production plans and plans for the turnover of goods.

During 1951 the revenues for services rendered by machine tractor stations went up, which testifies to their financial consolidation and to a tightening of the financial and payment discipline in them.

Also considerably overfulfilled was the income from the subscription loan for the development of the national economy -- an excess of over 4 billion leva, since the bond issue floated by the Government in the amount of 10 billion leva was oversold by more than 50 percent, thanks to the highly conscientious and patriotic response of the workers of Bulgaria to the appeal by the Government for part of the savings of the workers to be converted into funds supplementing the socialist construction program. The pledges as well as the contributions under the loan showed that the workers of the country correctly understood that every penny loaned to the People's State would be used to raise the material and cultural level of the life of our people.

Personal income taxes in the 1951 budget are estimated at 20.2 billion leva, or 7.7 percent of the total revenue under the budget, while in 1950, with 29.2 billion, this source accounted for 12.7 percent of all revenue.

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With a view to liquidating the heritage of the past and to continuing the implementation of the principle of fair taxation of the population in accordance with income, the Government during 1951 placed a proposal before the Presidium of the National Assembly for the repeal of a number of obligations on the workers. Thus, under the decree freeing certain individuals from taxes and other financial obligations to the State, 778,539 citizens were relieved of paying 2.8 billion leva in taxes. Of this amount, the agrarian population received the benefit of 2.2 billion leva, affecting over 600,000 farmers. By the decree repealing the law on the temporary labor service, the collection of fees in lieu of temporary labor service during 1951 amounting to 0.6 billion leva was canceled. With the decree repealing the law on construction of local railroads with the collective financial participation of the Central Railroad Board, the harbor, and the municipalities concerned, the population was relieved of some one billion leva in taxes. Together, these three decrees resulted in a total easing of the tax burden on the population of 4.3 billion leva.

Expenditures under the budget increased from 199.7 billion leva in 1950 to 268.5 billion leva in 1951, or an increase of 34.5 percent.

Of that total, 198.3 billion leva will have gone to financing the national economy and social-cultural projects, a proportion of 73.8 percent of the total outlay.

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One of the most important tasks of the 1951 budget was to provide for complete and scheduled financing of the plan for limited capital investment -- the foundation of the national economic plan.

Out of the total value of limited capital investment of 85.8 billion leva, the budget set aside 69 billion leva to secure the scheduled financing of limited capital investments, through which it speeded up the placement in production of a number of large projects of national significance, as well as of a considerable number of new schools, housing units, hospitals, and other projects of importance to culture and health.

The greatest increase over 1950 is manifested by the financing of the basic branches of the national economy.

In 1951, 25.5 billion leva were spent in financing agriculture as against 17.9 billion for 1950, and increase of 39.4 percent. The financing of industry (light and heavy) took 13.9 billion leva in 1950, and 23.1 billion leva in 1951, an increase of 66 percent. The financing of electrification is represented by a total sum of 14 billion leva in the 1951 budget, and the transport industry by 5 billion leva.

Along with the expenditures aimed at securing the growth of the productive capacity of the country, the 1951 budget earmarks substantial sums for the development of cultural and social projects. 19.3 billion leva will have been spent in 1951 for the

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protection of the national health, which is 1.1 billion more than in 1950. The care of the Party and the Government for the health of the people found vivid expression in the decrees on the introduction of free medical care, the fight against tuberculosis, the encouragement of large families and a higher birth rate. Always with a view to improving medical service for the workers, a reorganization of the health services was effected in 1951, and the material conditions of medical personnel were improved.

During 1951, 16.3 billion leva will be spent for national education, or an increase of 1.4 billion over 1950. The 1951 budget carries appropriations exceeding 7 billion leva for communal economy and improvement of inhabited areas.

In the 1951 budget, a number of new requirements arising from the implementation of the financial and economic plans are financially provided for. The more important of these are the financing of the machine tractor stations in connection with the overfulfillment of their production program for the soft plowing of 31.4 million acres for a total of 36.9 million acres, for which 1.1 billion leva was appropriated; for the intensification of geological research projects, 600 million leva; for the execution of the Government plan for the development of forests and the creation of State reforestation belts, some 500 million leva; for the improvement of the road system, 600 million leva; etc. The salary and pay increases for blue and white collar workers involved in the Government's decision to end the rationing of industrial goods were paid from budget credits amounting to over 10 billion

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leva.

In 1951, one of the most important actions in the field of finance was the securing of turnover means for each State enterprise. In order to strengthen the self-sufficiency of the enterprises and stimulate the struggle for accelerating the turnover of goods and funds, the turnover capital of the enterprises^s was rationed; this action was aimed toward guaranteeing the enterprises the necessary means for their commercial and production activities. As a result, it was established that the total requirements for turnover capital of the State enterprises directly controlled by the Republic amounted to 97.9 billion leva. To cover this sum completely, the Government released 23.3 billion leva for the purpose of supplementing the funds on hand. With the complete equipment of the enterprises with their own turnover capital, the necessary conditions are established for the proper organization of production and for the realization of a strong payments and financial discipline, as well as for the correct interdependence of the various sectors of the national economy, and between them and the credit center -- the Bulgarian National Bank.

The successful fulfillment of the budget revenue plans not only made possible the fulfillment of the tasks involved in financing national economy, culture, and national defense, but also created a marked excess of income over output -- an important requisite for further stabilization of the currency.

The great progress our People's Democracy has made in the

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area of the national economy and in the further bolstering of our finances is clear proof of the superiority of the socialist economy over the decadent capitalist system. In contrast, the economic conditions and finances in capitalist countries grow steadily worse, particularly in connection with implementing the aggressive policies of the imperialists.

The mad armaments race led by the US in preparation for a new world war leads to a further contraction of the peacetime economy. According to data published by the US Federal Reserve Board, production of mass consumer goods has declined almost 40 percent during the second and third quarters of the current year. In the words of Mr. Wilson, head of the organization known as the Defense Mobilization Board, "In districts heavily dependent on the production of durable consumer goods, a further increase in unemployment may be observed." Indeed, the army of the jobless grows, and because of this, even in the situation of restricted production of mass consumer goods, there is a drop in demand. The war economy, accompanied by a continually spiraling cost of living index and by fantastic taxes, has resulted in a decided drop in the standard of living of the masses. The exploitation of the masses feeds the American war machine and channels record profits into the pockets of American monopolists.

The French bourgeois paper Le Monde wrote on 18 November that because of "the actual devaluation of the franc," the cost of living in France has risen 25 percent during the last 15 months,

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and on 5 December the paper reported that during November alone the cost of living had risen another 3.5 percent. In connection with the rise in prices, Le Monde stated on 5 December: "Taking the rise in prices into consideration, it must be concluded that the military costs, including those for Indo-China and the French overseas possessions, will increase to one trillion, 512 billion francs."

The British newspaper, Manchester Guardian, on 16 November, in an editorial entitled "Inflation," said: "It seems that we have entered a new and frightfully ballooning stage of inflation. Demands for increases in salaries follow one another so rapidly that our economic authorities cannot handle the situation."

Because of the traitorous policy of the Tito-fascist clique, the Greek monarcho-fascists, and the Turkish reactionaries, the economic situation of Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey daily grows worse. The economies of these countries are completely in the service of the Anglo-American warmongers. Under the pressure of their imperialist bosses, the governments of these countries spare none of the resources sucked from their own peoples in order to transform their countries into springboards of aggression against the USSR and the People's democracies.

Tito's clique of traitors is shutting down a great number of factories and enterprises producing for the needs of the population, curtailing the production of goods of vital importance to

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the peasants and workers, in order to build more air bases and strategic roads, and in order to step up the production of arms and war material. Workers of the shut-down enterprises are being sent to do heavy forced labor in the construction of war factories and military projects. The Tito-Rankovich fascist clique restored Yugoslavia to capitalism. The State economy serves the interests of the American imperialists as a screen for the capitalist exploitation of the working masses. The most important factories and mines are passing into the hands of American cartels.

The plundering of Yugoslavia's natural resources, the abandonment of peaceful construction by the Tito-fascist gang, the establishment of Yugoslav economy on a military basis, the implementation by Tito's henchmen of the slogan "Guns Before Butter" -- all of this has injected the Yugoslav working class and peasants into a situation of utter misery and privation. The cost of living in Yugoslavia rises at a truly American rate.

One may ascertain the condition of workers in Greece from the cost-of-living index figures published by the Athens bourgeois press. At the beginning of 1951, the cost-of-living index stood at 569 times the prewar level, while the salaries of white collar workers rose only 270 times during the same period, and the income of blue collar workers rose 250 times.

THE 1952 BUDGET

Comrade deputies!

The 1952 State budget for the Bulgarian People's Republic

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is submitted for approval. The budget carries a total income of 370,146 million leva and total expenditures of 343,946 million leva, leaving a balance of income over expenditures of 26,250 million leva.

Compared with the estimated totals for the 1951 budget, the State budget for 1952 involves an increase in revenue of 68.8 billion leva, or 22.8 percent, and an increase in expenditures of 75.5 billion leva, or 28.1 percent.

The State budget for 1952 has been formulated in close connection with the qualitative and quantitative indexes of the national economic plan, and assures the fulfillment of the basic goals of the plan; these goals are as follows:

To assure the perpetual development of industrial production, machinery production (including important agricultural machinery), the production of electric power, and the production of mass consumer goods;

To establish the foundations of a domestic liquid-fuel producing industry and to assure the continuing development of our national metallurgical industry by initiating large-scale geological research projects for the perpetual cataloguing and evaluation of our natural resources;

To promote the maximum exploitation of surface and subterranean waters for the purpose of establishing comprehensive irrigation systems, thereby effecting important changes in our agri-

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cultural production so as to bring about a marked increase in the intensive cultivation of industrial crops, with a view toward establishing a broader agricultural-economic foundation for supplying raw material to our textile and food industries, and toward the cultivation of larger fodder crops;

To encourage the harmonious growth of the People's free democratic trade, and to improve further the standard of living of the workers;

To cultivate both economic and political ties with the USSR and with the People's democracies.

In accordance with the goals of the national economic plan for 1952, budget expenditures are to be made primarily for the purpose of financing the national economy -- 180.8 billion leva, or 52.6 percent of the total outlay. The sums allocated for the development and improvement of the work on social-cultural projects represent 22.5 percent of the outlay, or 77.5 billion leva. Hence, the amount for the national economy and for social-cultural purposes is 75.1 percent of the total budget expenditures. The measures taken by the Party and the Government for the fuller satisfaction of the health, cultural, and communal needs of the population are clearly reflected in the increases in the 1952 local budgets. The 1952 budgets of the People's soviets of workers' deputies show an increase of 12.1 billion leva over 1951 (from 40.5 billion to 52.6 billion), or 29.8 percent.

To cover the expenditures in the 1952 budgets of the People's

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soviets of workers' deputies, the 1952 Republic budget allots 21.4 billion leva from the overall State revenue, of which sum 12.1 billion is in the form of tax allocations, and 19.3 billion in the form of subsidies.

Drawing upon Soviet experience, the projected local budgets for the first time contain, under the heading of expenditures, a carryover surplus of 1.2 billion leva to January 1953; this will further strengthen the local budgets.

I now will give you a detailed account of the income and expenditures of the 1952 budget.

Revenues of the State Budget

The principal revenue is derived from the national economy -- 267.8 billion leva, or 72.3 percent of the total income of 370.1 billion leva.

The revenue from this source shows a steady increase -- 58 percent in the 1950 budget, 66 percent in the 1951 budget, and 72.3 percent in the 1952 budget; this constant increase is made possible by the successes achieved in the development of the national economy.

The increase in the basic revenues of the budget is illustrated by the following table:

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<u>Revenue Items</u>	<u>Expected for 1951</u> <u>(billions of leva)</u>	<u>Planned for 1952</u> <u>(billions of leva)</u>
	139.1	176.2
Turnover tax	43.5	66.0
Levies on profits	23.2	24.7
Personal income taxes	14.0	11.4
State loans	3.6	11.0
Surplus turnover capital		
Total	301.3	370.1

The increased revenues from basic sources of the State budget are conditioned by the indexes of the 1952 national economic plan, according to which the total volume of production, at fixed prices, increases 25.4 percent over 1951. Moreover, the production figures for certain important industrial goods are expected to be considerably higher than in 1951. Thus, the production of cotton cloth is expected to expand 17.9 percent; that of wool cloth, 17.3 percent; shoes, 9.5 percent; flour, 22.4 percent; sugar, 22.7 percent; mineral fats, 49.1 percent; lard, 61.5 percent. Particularly, the production of cast iron, lead, zinc-lead ores, heavy agricultural machinery, sulfuric acid, etc will show substantial growth.

The State and cooperative turnover of goods is expected to increase 20 percent. This means that in 1952 there will be far greater quantities of consumer goods on the market -- more meat, mineral fats, cheese, coal, cloth, etc.

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In 1952, the production levels set for 1953 will be surpassed in all the major branches of the national economy.

The production level set for 1953 for such important agricultural crops as wheat, cotton, sugar, beets, tobacco, sunflower seeds will also be exceeded in 1952.

The national economic plan gives to all ministries and agencies the vital task of increasing the productivity of labor by no less than 16.2 percent while lowering production costs by at least 5.3 percent (7.5 percent in the transport industry; 7.2 percent in the construction industry), as well as accomplishing a decrease in the operating costs of commerce. The tasks set by the national economic plan for lowering production and operating costs and for raising the productivity of labor lead to a considerable increase in the socialist income reserves -- 80.5 billions in the form of profits alone. The increase in profits for the various branches of the national economy is illustrated by the following table:

<u>Items</u>	Estimated for 1951	Planned for 1952	Increase
	(in billions of leva)		
Industry, Transport, and Construction	31.6	48.0	16.4
Village and forest economy	2.0	4.4	2.4
Commerce and Supply	16.5	16.9	0.4
Communal economy	4.0	4.4	0.4
Total	57.3	80.5	23.2

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The total amount of profits for 1952 is distributed as follows: (1) for the supplementation of the minimum ceiling on turnover capital, 8.9 billion leva, of which 1.3 billion go to the enterprises of the People's soviets; in 1951, the fixing of quotas in turnover capital was extended to the enterprises controlled by the People's soviets, the supplementation of their own turnover capital being left to the 1952 financial plan; this completed the provision of all State enterprises with their individual turnover capitals; (2) for the coverage of the capital investment needed by the enterprises in excess of budget limitations, 1.5 billion leva; (3) for the directorial fund, 2.5 billion leva; and (4) for receipts under the budget, 66 billion leva.

The majority of enterprises in the fields of industry, commerce, agriculture, and other branches of the national economy are conducting a determined campaign for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of production quotas, a lowering of production costs, and for the prevention of waste in the use of raw materials and fuel, as well as for the maximum exploitation of local resources. The nationwide conference of the Stakhanovites and leading production heroes of industry, transport, and construction showed that, following the example of the Soviet Stakhanovites, our experts of labor, the inspired builders of socialism, can successfully apply Soviet techniques in the effort to achieve highly productive Stakhanovite labor, reduced production costs, and the full and proper exploitation of the new Soviet technology. The effort of our pioneers is gradually becoming the gigantic endeavor of the working *class*

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which will lead to the total development of the resources of our socialist Fatherland and to a happy, easy life.

Against the background of these achievements we cannot tolerate the defects existing in some areas, defects such as poor manipulation of basic equipment and means, unjustified stoppages because of a series of organizational and technical disruptions, waste of raw materials, auxiliary materials, and fuel, and the occurrence of losses and unproductive expenses in the economy, etc. Thus, the "Sini Kam'ni" Sliven State Industrial Enterprise, because of inefficient exploitation of its production capacity, has caused the country a loss of 26,765 kilograms of yarn and 57,563 meters of fabric for the first semester of 1951 alone. Because of the underfulfillment of their labor productivity plans -- one of the principal means of reducing production costs -- some enterprises have caused excessive drainage on the fund for work-wages, thus producing losses rather than the profits planned for. Such enterprises include "Georgi Kirkov," "Electrometal," "Vreteno," etc.

Some units of the "Pamuchna Industria" (Cotton Industry) State Industrial Combine instead of striving for economy have allowed the financial quotas for yarn to be exceeded. Among these are the "Georgi Dimitrov" and "Asen Khalachev" textile plants.

A number of enterprises incur substantial losses because of low-quality production which is accepted by the commercial organizations at markedly lower prices. For instance, the "Nine Sep-

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tember" Shoe Factory has suffered losses amounting to 31 million leva during the past 9 months instead of realizing a profit of 66 million leva, principally for the above reasons. In a similar manner the "Chavdar" Enterprise has incurred a loss of 27 million leva instead of realizing a profit of 7 million leva.

One must also mention that the enterprises of our economy have tremendous potentialities for realizing cost reductions. This is confirmed by the existence of contradictory production cost figures in separate units of one and the same combine (horizontal integration). It follows that the individual combines should seriously scrutinize the causes for these discrepancies and require an exchange of experience between the units so as to improve management methods for the purpose of equating production cost figures at lower levels. Instances of flagrant violations of the financial and payments discipline are still to be encountered. For instance, the "Cherno More" State Mining Enterprise, instead of paying its surplus operating capital into the State budget, uses it to buy materials for capital expansion. Throughout 1951 the State Forests Enterprise withheld budget funds in order to cover the results of its inefficient financial operations.

The foundation of the revenue of the 1952 budget is intimately related to the fulfillment of the plan for socialist accumulations. This requires the leaders of all economic enterprises and organizations to focus their attention on the effort for higher labor productivity, more economical use of raw materials and

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fuel, and closer daily supervision of the plan for lowering production costs. The strictest diminution of waste must become the law of operation for every enterprise of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The provisional section of the budget includes internal loans to the amount of 11.4 billion leva. Under the conditions prevailing in our country, such loans are not intended to cover budget deficits because the budget terminates each year with a balance of income over expenditures. In Bulgaria, State loans have a constructive character. The funds raised by them are used to broaden the scale and heighten the tempo of economic and cultural construction, to continue the development of the country's resources, and to preserve the fruits of the peaceful labor of our people. The loans constitute not only our means for financing socialist construction, but also our means for raising the living standard of the people.

In contrast, state loans in capitalist countries result in further exploitation of the working classes by the bourgeoisie. For instance, the public debt of the US during the past 20 years has increased almost 15 times. To cover these monstrous debts, the tax burden, borne mainly by the working classes, has been increased 13 times and continues to rise.

Tax revenue is estimated at 24.7 billion leva in the 1952 budget. Under this circumstance, taxes will account for only 6.7 percent of the total budget income, as against 7.7 percent in the

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1951 budget; this means that in 1952, as well as in 1951, taxes account for only an insignificant part of the total revenue.

In capitalist countries taxes constitute the principal source of income in the state budgets and afford a means for the additional exploitation of the workers. In Great Britain, taxes and levies represent 60 percent of the 1951-1952 budget revenue. France's tax burden is still heavier: they accounted for 80 percent of the 1951 budget revenue. For an understanding of the heavy burden which taxes exert on the average Frenchman as compared to the total national income, it is sufficient to point out that in 1952 every working family in France will pay 27,000 francs (\$90) more in taxes than in 1951.

It should be mentioned that, notwithstanding the low taxes in Bulgaria and the complete absence of any concrete difficulties in their collection, a number of financial divisions allow serious defects to arise in the operations involved with collecting the taxes — defects such as poor maintenance of contact with the taxpayers. The financial division of Russe okrug is particularly delinquent in this respect.

This can be the only explanation for the unsatisfactory execution of the plan for mobilizing resources in the Karnobat, Lom, Vidin, Svishchov, and Nikopol okoliyas. The financial organs of these okoliyas must face up to the responsibilities involved in their operations and must insure the unconditional fulfillment of the 1952 plan for the mobilization of funds.

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1952 BUDGET EXPENDITURES

The major portion of the 1952 budget expenditures is for the purpose of financing the national economy -- 180.8 billion leva, or 52.6 percent of the total expenditures; 77.5 billion leva for financing social-cultural projects (22.5 percent); and 40 billion leva (11.6 percent) for the People's army.

Financing the National Economy

Of the total credits for financing the national economy (180.8 billion leva), the major portion is designated for capital expansion. For 1952 a new and even greater program of capital construction is planned; by this means Bulgaria will more closely approach the achievement of the great task of transforming its economy from agricultural into agricultural-industrial; 96 billion leva are designated for this purpose, of which 82.5 billion is provided for by the budget -- 13.5 billion above the 1951 budget allowance.

Over 40 billion leva will be invested in the electrification of the country, the development of heavy industry, and the development and mechanization of agricultural production.

Over 7 billion leva will be spent on 4 essential factories of heavy industry: for constructing a metallurgical plant, a cellulose factory, and a soda factory, and for equipping the "Vulkan" Cement Plant with a third furnace.

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To meet the needs of heavy industry, funds amounting to 5.4 billion leva have been allocated for the exploitation of national resources; funds for certain other industrial projects of national importance have also been provided.

In the electrification program, most of the funds will be expended for the accelerated completion of such large projects as the "Rositsa," "Georgi Dimitrov," "Stalin," and "Studena" dams and the "Georgi Dimitrov," "Stalin," "Rositsa," "Beli Isk'r," "Ustovo," and several other hydroelectric power plants.

Over 1.3 billion leva will be spent on the construction of aqueducts, and over one billion leva will be devoted to housing projects for Sofia.

During 1952 new production facilities and social-cultural facilities will be placed into operation. In the electrification program alone, projects with a total value of 11 billion leva will be placed into operation; in heavy industry, over 7 billion leva; in food and supply industry, 3.5 billion leva. Along with these large projects of national significance, schools and health institutions worth 1.5 billion leva will be constructed, including 2 tuberculosis rest homes, five hospitals, etc. A number of housing projects and aqueducts worth 3 billion leva will likewise be placed into operation.

From the figures quoted, it may be seen that the resources invested in capital construction grow yearly. To insure the most

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effective and constructive use of these resources, the Government promulgated a number of strict regulations regarding construction. These forbid unplanned capital investment and the accomplishment of construction plans without official approval of estimated costs; also, they require that investors and construction organizations strive to lower costs of construction and materials, avoid any and all luxury and superfluous items, adhere strictly to the schedule established for inaugurating operation of the projects, and work to prevent waste in the use of materials, etc.

Thanks to these decisive measures taken by the Government, the initial operation of projects was accelerated, many being placed into operation before the deadline, and construction was improved in quality and efficiency.

Construction defects and shortcomings, however, have not been fully overcome. Our planning organization still continues to work bureaucratically in preparing estimated costs of construction, and it does so without sufficient study of conditions peculiar to the construction sites -- the availability of materials, water supply, etc. This is why additional costs appear in only a few cases of construction projects, such as the Chirpan "Shakhtova pesch za var" project, and the "Kitka," and "Beli Izv'r" hydroelectric plants. Notwithstanding express Governmental restrictions against including superfluous items (luxuries, etc) which increase construction costs, the planning organizations continue, in a number of instances, to include such expenses on the estimates. Such is the case with the rest home of the Federation of

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Trade Unions in Velingrad, where, out of a total construction cost of 200 million leva, superfluous items account for 45.5 leva, i.e., the project cost has been overestimated almost 28 percent.

For the period extending from 1 January through 31 October 1951, the Bulgarian Investment Bank alone has eliminated 2.4 billion leva in the course of examining submitted estimates by cutting out luxury items or discovering incorrect price estimates.

The investment of tens of billions of leva in construction demands that the planners, investors, and builders follow a most rigorous discipline in preventing waste in the use of construction materials and resources. The measures taken by the Government with a view toward the improvement of construction planning and the lowering of construction costs do not constitute merely a temporary campaign; they impose a permanent responsibility upon the leaders, the engineering and technical personnel, and the workers engaged in construction. The Bulgarian Investment Bank must organize a strict control over construction in such fashion as to prevent the waste of even a single lev.

In addition to the tremendous resources set aside for limited capital construction, the 1952 budget provides 9 billion leva for surplus capital investment, principally for the following purposes:

For the planning and paving of streets, the estab-

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lishment of parks and gardens, health programs, etc, 2.7 billion leva; this will help enhance the appearance of our inhabited areas;

For investigation of the national resources of the country in coordination with the 1952 economic plan, about 2 billion leva;

For the development and improvement of the State forests and the establishment of State reforestation belts, 1.3 billion leva; this will insure the reforestation of exposed areas approximating 550,000 acres;

For perennial plantings, the improvement of livestock, the equipment with heavy machinery of State farms and of the farms of the People's soviets of workers' deputies, about one billion leva.

Besides the budget credits, another 3.5 billion of the funds of the individual enterprises is set aside in the financial estimates for outfitting small farm buildings, etc with machinery.

Thus, the limited and surplus capital investments are covered to the amount of 110 billion leva in the 1952 budget.

In connection with the expansion of production plans, the total turnover resources of the enterprises under direct State control are increased by 12.4 billion leva, of which 1.96 billion is allotted from the budget credits, 7.6 billion from the profits of

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the enterprises, and 2.9 billion from other funds. In establishing the limits for the total operating capital, due attention was paid to the Government decision to raise the convertibility of turnover resources 3 percent. The realization of this decision will save 3 billion leva for the national economy.

I must emphasize that, with relation to the increase in convertibility of turnover resources, nothing near maximum effort has been expended, notwithstanding the fact that it offers tremendous possibilities. Still frequent are cases of over-provision with operating capital and of freezing of enormous sums over and above the established quotas. Thus, the "Machinostroene" (Machine Production) State Industrial Combine alone, on 30 September of this year, had above-quota reserves of basic and auxiliary materials, as well as finished products valued at 1.5 billion leva. Similar cases may be found in the "Vuglishta" (Coal) State Industrial Combine, which had above-quota reserves, around the same date, of 800 million leva; on 30 September 1951, the "Georgi Dimitrov" Enterprise had an inventory of 989,000 meters of fabric worth 157 million leva, with a quota of only 63 million leva.

To assure the limit-turnover resources of 9.2 billion leva for the enterprises controlled by the People's soviets, 5.2 billion leva is to be used to cover the deficit, of which 1.2 billion leva will be paid out of the budget.

The campaign for the suppression of above-quota operating reserves and for the acceleration of the convertibility of turnover

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resources is one of the basic tasks of the economic leaders for 1952.

The financial organs and the Bulgarian National Bank likewise must pay much closer attention to the problem of the correct use by the enterprises of their turnover (operating) resources and must act, through increased control, to accelerate the convertibility of these resources.

The 1952 budget substantially raises the appropriations for the current maintenance of agricultural projects and institutions from 14.8 billion leva in 1951 to 17.8 billion leva in 1952. More than half of this sum -- 9.4 billion leva -- is earmarked for the financing of machine tractor stations. The increase in the appropriation for the machine tractor stations reflects not only their numerical increase from 115 to 140, but also the expansion of their program from 36.9 million acres to 48.7 million acres of soft plowing. Thanks to the ever-increasing brotherly aid of the USSR and personal assistance of Comrade Stalin, the motor park of the machine tractor stations and of the State farms will be complemented this year with 1,000 new tractors and 1,000 new combines; this means that in 1952 the mechanization of the agricultural economy will reach new levels. The continued growth of the motor pool of the machine tractor stations and its complementation with excellent new Soviet machines require of the managers and personnel ever greater care for the preservation and maintenance of this large national resource, and its most efficient ex-

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ploitation. During 1951 new cadres of combine and tractor operators were trained; many of these have completely mastered the new Soviet methods and are demonstrating the proper maintenance and operation of the machines. It is the task of the managers to continuously integrate the experience of these pioneers in this respect in order to achieve higher productivity from agricultural machinery and the reduced cost of its operation. In connection with the cost of the service afforded by the machine tractor stations to the agricultural economy, it must be noted that its reduction depends to a great extent upon lower repair costs, which are one of the heaviest items under expenses. During 1951 many machine tractor stations did not observe the plan for the cost of repairs, and consequently the self-plowing cost per acre, according to estimates, will total 57.09 leva instead of 46.68 leva.

Financing the Social-Cultural Projects

The 1952 budget expenditures for social-cultural purposes represent a 16.9 percent increase over 1951. Of the total expenditure of 77.5 billion leva for social-cultural purposes, 40.2 billion (51.9 percent) are allotted for the national health and social security of blue and white collar workers; for public education, science, art, and culture, 35.8 billion leva (46.2 percent); for physical culture and sport, over 1.5 billion leva.

The credits set aside for the national health insure a considerable increase in the number of beds in okrug, okoliya, and

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municipal hospitals, as well as in the sanatoriums and dispensaries, the weekly and daily kindergartens, etc.

In connection with the implementation of the decree on raising the birth rate and the encouragement of large families, the budget provides 600 million leva for the relief of abandoned mothers and large families.

The 1952 budget designates credits for the further consolidation and development of the prophylactic basis of the preservation of the People's health by the integrated development of the network of health clinics and by improving the quality of the medical services to the population.

With the credits set aside for the national education, a rise in the quotas of all public educational institutions is assured. Thus, the number of children enrolled in the weekly kindergartens will increase from 2,631 in 1951, to 3,387 in 1952, or 28.7 percent; that of those in regular kindergartens will increase 55.2 percent, or from 11,105 to 17,238; in the half-day and seasonal kindergartens by 13.9 percent, or from 212,106 to 241,698; the number of students in the vocational schools will increase from 41,648 in 1951 to 51,182, or 22.9 percent; the number of students enrolled in the teachers' schools will increase 63.6 percent, or from 3,184 to 5,211; etc.

Maintenance of the kindergartens alone will require 2.2 billion leva, as against 1.4 billion leva expended in 1951, an

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increase of 57.1 percent.

A substantial increase is to be noted in the credits allotted for the training of personnel for farming -- from 0.8 billion leva in 1951 to 1.3 billion in 1952 in implementation of the Government plan of training cadres for agriculture. These sums assure the training and retraining of an essential number of personnel: 2,822 brigade leaders, 2,100 tractor operators, 1,240 combine operators, 2,000 assistant combine operators, 10,000 agricultural brigade members, 5,200 accountants, 5,000 overseers for livestock farms, 2,000 presidents of farm workers' cooperatives, etc.

The credits for agricultural research likewise have been increased from 1.1 billion leva in 1951 to 1.5 billion leva in 1952.

The 1952 budget also provides for the continued development of science, art, and culture in Bulgaria.

Maintenance funds for the Bulgarian Science Academy will increase by 200 million leva. Conditions for consolidating and developing the schools connected with the Academy are being created; this reorganization will help solve a number of highly important problems involved in our socialist construction, particularly in the area of agricultural economy.

The development of higher educational institutions and the increase of student enrollment in them is vigorously pushed by

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the Government, which ceaselessly strives to provide better material conditions for training the new socialist intelligentsia in the process of being created. New classroom buildings and dormitories are constantly being placed into operation, and the proportion of scholarship-holders grows continuously. In 1951, scholarships accounted for 35.4 percent of the enrollment; this proportion will rise to 40.5 percent in 1952.

Besides the elementary, secondary, and higher schools, and junior colleges, the country is covered with a network of special schools and courses; in these personnel are trained for all branches of the national economy. Notwithstanding the network of educational institutions and courses supported by the budget, with the resources of the economic organizations and enterprises, a tremendous army of workers enrolled in courses so as to receive individual training for raising their skills to a minimum technical level. In 1951 alone, 100,000 people were trained.

The numbers quoted indicate the scope of the tremendous efforts of the Party and of the Government to raise the cultural standard of our people and to create a new type of men -- conscientious builders of socialism.

Our successes in the fields of science, art, culture, and health and social insurance once more show up the complete cultural decadence of the capitalist nations, especially that of our immediate neighbors -- Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

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The funds devoted to culture and education in Yugoslavia represent but a small part of the budget and are steadily decreasing. Due to lack of clothing and fuel, 700 schools conduct classes only 3 days a week. Together with the complete breakdown of education, religious propaganda -- especially Catholic -- is spreading. This is necessary so that the Belgrade traitors may poison and obscure the minds of the youth, thus facilitating its training into cannon fodder for the Anglo-American warmongers.

In Greece, 400,000 orphans wander in the streets, hungry and naked. The Americans themselves admit that 300,000 children need immediate relief, and that 75 percent of these are tuberculosis cases or are predisposed to disease. The Americans regard this relief as a matter of bombs and guns.

In Turkey, illiteracy has reached terrifying proportions -- 81 percent of the population. Because of the misery of the Turkish people, the children must begin work at the age of nine. 75 percent of the youth suffers from tuberculosis. The imperialists are attempting to draw the youth into the butchery of war and to "reeducate" them to be mercenary professional assassins so that they may be used in plundering and ravaging the peace-loving Korean people and their country.

Allocations for the Government and the Army

The 1952 budget sets aside 15.3 billion leva for the up-

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keep of the Government, or 4.5 percent of the total expenditures. Following a decision of the Government, the expenses of the administration have been reduced 5 percent for 1952. The Government is taking strong measures to prevent the expansion of the administrative organization and to carry out the widened tasks by means of a more rational exploitation of working hours, the elimination of duplication in the various departments, and the increase of skills of the white collar workers.

These measures are reflected in the reduction in the portion of the total expenditures for the purpose of government expense from 5.7 percent in 1951 to 4.5 percent in 1952.

The streamlining of the administrative apparatus is another perpetual task, inasmuch as there still remains much to be done in this respect.

The control of discipline in the functioning of the financial organs is as yet far from sufficient. Before the financial organs and the organs of inter-service control lies the task of inculcating a strict State discipline and preventing all waste in the upkeep of the apparatus.

The credits designated for the army amount to 40 billion leva, or 11.6 percent of the total expenditures. The increase in the credits allotted to the army is due to the efforts of the Government to raise the cultural and material level of the military personnel, and also to the fact that the army will be supplied at

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regular governmental rates. Although slightly increased, these credits represent but a small part of the budget expenditures; ours is a budget primarily designed for socialist construction, and its major portion is channelled into the development of the productive potential and the standard of living of our people.

At the same time, Tito's fascist gang set aside 70 percent of the 1951 budget for armaments, heavy industry, and military construction, for the upkeep of the tremendous fascist military police apparatus, for espionage and anti-Communist propaganda. The 1951 budget of Tito's gang is wholly devoted to the mad preparation for a new war. The fact that all other expenditures receive only 30 percent of the budget allotments bespeaks this clearly. Under the dictation of the Anglo-American warmongers, the Belgrade traitors are ceaselessly toiling to transform the territory of Yugoslavia into an advance base for aggression against the USSR and the People's democracies. For dollars, the Tito gang have become an international Balkan spy ring.

They fabricate lies and calumnies against the USSR and the People's democracies. Their notorious memorandum to the UN concerning the alleged danger of aggression by the USSR and the People's democracies was aimed primarily at the business of getting more dollars. Having transformed Yugoslavia into an American colony, the Tito gang are now preparing for the military occupation of Yugoslavia by the US, following the example of Greece.

The Greek monarch-fascists devoted 50 percent of their 1951

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budget to military purposes. The intensified rearmament of Greece led to unprecedented inflation. The Greek worker must pay thousands of drachmas for a package of matches. Under American occupation Greece has been transformed into an experimental laboratory at the expense of the welfare of the Greek people.

The 1952 budget of Turkey sets aside 50 percent of all expenditures for military purposes. The Turkish people have become cannon fodder for the American imperialists. The Americans quite cynically admit that the Turkish soldier costs them 200 dollars, while one of their own costs them 10,000 dollars.

The fate of the Greek, Yugoslav, and Turkish people is a clear warning to all other nations who let themselves fall under American domination.

1952 BUDGETS OF THE PEOPLE'S SOVIETS OF THE WORKERS' DEPUTIES

The total 1952 budget for the People's soviets of the workers' deputies is established at 52.6 billion leva, of which 12 billion leva is apportioned to the financing of local industry and over 29 billion leva to social-cultural projects; this means that about 80 percent of the resources is designated for educational, health, city-development, and other social-cultural needs.

Compared with 1951, the budgets show a 29.8 percent increase.

The expenditures under the budgets of the People's soviets of the workers' deputies are distributed as follows: for the

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financing of projects involving the national health and social services, 10.1 billion leva; for educational projects, 16.1 billion leva; for art and culture, about one billion leva; for physical culture and sports, about 0.4 billion leva; etc.

The People's soviets of the workers' deputies of the Russe and Stalin okrugs, 37.1 percent and 32.2 percent respectively, in which are included the Dobrudja okoliyas; also, the People's soviets of the workers' deputies in Haskov okrug, 37.7 percent, which includes the new socialist city of Dimitrovgrad. The efforts of the Government concerning the development of the economy, culture, and city-plan of Sofia are reflected in the growth of the budget of the Sofia People's Soviet of workers' deputies, which is enlarged from 5.8 billion leva in 1951 to 8.3 billion leva in 1952, an increase of 42.1 percent.

With a view toward the stabilization and consolidation of the budgets of the People's soviets, the 1952 budget for the first time provides for a transitional excess of 1.2 billion leva on 1 January 1953. In addition, provision is made for a reserve fund of 1.2 billion leva.

The constantly increasing budgets of the People's soviets are clear proof of the Government's efforts toward improving cultural and social care of the population. The great tasks confronting the People's soviets for 1952 with regard to the financing of local industry and the development of social-cultural projects demand a constant effort on the part of the soviets for the

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collection of the full amount of the revenue planned in the budget and for the continuous financing of all enterprises under a rigid policy of waste-prevention.

It must be noted that some People's soviets, relying on the subsidy from the State budget, do not do their utmost in the collection of the revenue and allow infractions of the financial and payments discipline.

For instance, the Pazardjik Okoliya People's Soviet has neglected to demand an accounting of profits for the period from 1 August 1950 to 30 April 1951 of the okoliya industrial combine -- profits amounting to 6.4 million leva; the Stalin Okrug People's Soviet not only neglected to demand an accounting statement concerning the operations of the okoliya industrial combine, but even resolved to relieve it of its financial budget obligations.

From investigations carried out by the organs of the Ministry of Finance, it appears that in some People's soviets the cash quotas have not been observed and waste has been allowed to occur.

The Executive Committees of the People's soviets of workers' deputies must intensify their efforts toward implementing the local budgets, and assist the financial organs in their campaign for the mobilization of resources and in the effort to assure the economical and conscientious spending of the national funds.

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Comrade deputies!

Together with the 1952 budget, the final balance of the 1950 budget of the Bulgarian People's Republic is submitted to the National Assembly.

The 1950 State budget, with income of 207.2 billion leva and expenditures of 204.3 billion leva, was approved by the National Assembly. For the first time, the budget was balanced with a surplus amounting to 3.9 billion leva of receipts over expenditures.

The 1950 budget was worked out on the basis of the extensive financial experience of the USSR, and for the first time it included, in addition to the State and local budgets, the budget of the State Institute for Social Insurance, which properly makes it the first overall budget of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The 1950 budget was administered under circumstances of successful realization of the tasks set for the second year of the Dimitrov Five-Year Plan. With an overall increase of 21.2 percent over 1949 in production of all State and local enterprises, the rise in productivity in the main branches of industry was even higher. Along with the development of socialist production, the production and development of new machines, equipment, and products were mastered, and the choice of goods became more varied. Particularly substantial successes were achieved in 1950 in the area of rural economy. In 1950 the historic voluntary

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orientation was effected of poor and middle land-holders in the ways of socialism, through the development of new and old farm workers' cooperatives.

In the course of implementing the 1950 budget, 17.4 billions of additional credits were appropriated for the coverage of emergency needs: the establishment of a State material reserve, 6.2 billion leva; financing of the expanded plan for limited capital investment, 5.8 billion leva; the supplementary financing of the farm workers' cooperatives and machine tractor stations because of their expanded program, along with other agro-economical projects, 3.2 billion leva; for down-payment loans on imported machinery and equipment under the credit agreements, 0.8 billion leva; etc.

The successful execution of the 1950 overall budget was distributed as follows:

<u>Income</u>	<u>Millions of leva</u>
Republic budget	172,112
Local budgets	36,934
State Institute for Social Insurance	20,996
 <u>Expenditures</u>	
Republic budget	141,919
Local budgets	37,809
State Institute for Social Insurance	19,981

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The revenue side of the 1950 budget was considerably overfulfilled; this is explained by the successful execution of our production plans, as well as by the planning of the finances of the industrial enterprises and organizations, introduced for the first time, which created conditions facilitating proper development of the interdependence of the budget and the economy. The analyses of the balances of the economic enterprises for 1949 made possible the payment of 8 billion leva to the national revenue.

The major portion of the 1950 budget was used for financing the limited capital investments and the main branches of the national economy (agriculture, industry, electric power), and in the financing of social-cultural projects.

Comrade deputies!

The State budget of the Bulgarian People's Republic is a budget for peaceful construction. The struggle of our people for peace is organically involved with the struggle for socialism.

That is why the successful execution of socialist construction in our country represents, of itself, the most effective participation in the fight for peace. Because of this, our country firmly stands on the side of peace, democracy, and socialism, under the leadership of the invincible USSR.

The State budget of the Bulgarian People's Republic de-

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velops the economic strength of the country, reinforces its resources and potentialities in the fight for peace, and resultantly becomes an important obstacle in the way of the plans of the warmongers and their Balkan agents -- the Tito-fascists, the Greek monarcho-fascists, and the Turkish reactionaries.

The development of the financial system of the Bulgarian People's Republic, her creative and realistic budget, is the result of the unswerving devotion of our people to the will of our deceased leader and teacher Georgi Dimitrov, and our preservation, like the apple of our eye, of our friendship with the brotherly USSR. The benefit of Soviet experience in the field of finance runs like a red mesh throughout the budget of the Bulgarian People's Republic. It is a budget which not only is completely balanced, but is balanced on the side of income as well; it thus guarantees the stability of the Bulgarian lev and the gradual improvement of the material life of our workers.

The State budget for 1952 of the Bulgarian People's Republic is a tight but realistic one. Its successful execution will require a substantially increased efficiency throughout our financial apparatus. It must operate like the works of a good watch. The successful execution of the budget imposes a serious need for improvement in the financial operations of all ministries and agencies in the form of the regular fulfillment of their financial obligations to the budget and the strictest prevention of waste.

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The 1952 State budget of the Bulgarian People's Republic has been formulated under the direct supervision of the beloved leader of the people and the State, Comrade Vulko Chervenkov. The foundation of the budget is constructed by the decisions of the Party, the Government, and Comrade Vulko Chervenkov (loud and rolling applause). It is a budget that fully meets the national interests. The successful execution of the budget will hasten considerably the achievement of the historical task -- the erection of the cultural and economic foundations of socialism in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

We have achieved extensive political successes during the past few years -- the patriotic unity of our people is growing rapidly. Their revolutionary alertness against enemy action grows ever deeper. Our national economy is making rapid strides forward. The industrialization of our country and the mechanization of our agriculture are becoming more and more highly developed. Our People's democratic commerce also prospers. Our finances and credit have been consolidated on this basis of politico-economic achievements.

All these incontrovertible and enduring successes we owe to the proper political line of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the People's Government. We owe it to our continued enjoyment and use of the seasoned experience of the brotherly Soviet Union and the personal aid of Comrade Stalin (all rise, loud and rolling applause). We owe our successes to the fact that we

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are guided along the Lenin-Stalin road from victory to victory by the staunch Stalinist, the most worthy follower of our immortal teacher and leader Georgi Dimitrov, that beloved leader of the Party and the people, Comrade Vulko Chervenkov (all rise, loud and rolling applause). We owe our successes to the correct application of the teachings of Lenin and Stalin and to the fact that we are loyal to the death to our wise teacher and leader, the leader of all progressive humanity, the great standard-bearer of peace, Iosif Visarionovich Stalin (all rise, very loud and rolling applause).

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